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FLOR DE DINDIGUL.

FOUR GOLD MEDALS.

The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

No. 842.—ONE PENNY. [G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

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SPECIAL
SUNDAY EDITION

LATEST TELEGRAMS

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

REPORTED CONFLICT AT NIKKI.

ROME, Nov. 27.—The "Stampa" to-day publishes a telegram reporting a conflict between English and French at Nikki. The English are said to have lost 6 killed, one an officer, and many wounded. The French losses are unknown.—CENTRAL NEWS.

This telegram from Rome is but another version of the rumour which was received at the Colonial Office on Friday to the effect that a collision had occurred between the English and French at Nikki, and that that place had been taken by the French. The rumour in question is considered by the Colonial Office as extremely improbable, as the British police in the hinterland, who are very limited in number, are believed to have received strict orders to avoid any collision with the French, and it is also understood that the latter have also received instructions not to come into conflict with the British. The British forces in the hinterland, which are at present very weak, are being reinforced to a considerable extent.

FRANCE. NEWSPAPER OPINION.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The "Aurore" and a number of other newspapers publish articles on the Niger question, declaring that it is permissible to demand a prompt solution from the International Commission. The "Echo de Paris" declares that if an engagement has taken place in Africa, notwithstanding the strict orders given to the French officers in the region to avoid a collision, the reason is that an attack was made which they had to resist. The "Sociale" declares that people on the other side of the Channel have a way of regarding matters which is quite peculiar and very selfish. The "Figaro" says:—"If a fight has taken place in a region which belongs to us, and we occupy in a regular manner, the aggression comes from the British, and the wrong is on their side. The British will cry out if they are victims. They will endeavour to intimidate our Government; but this time they will have their trouble for nothing."—REUTER.

THE REICHSRATH SCENES.

VIENNA, Nov. 27.—Long before the opening of the Reichsrath to-day the Chamber and the streets in the neighbourhood were occupied by police. When Count Baden and the Presidents made their appearance they were greeted with shouting, hooting, and whistling from all parts of the House. Herr Wolf, ordered yesterday to be excluded for 3 days, made his appearance to-day as usual, and was immediately ordered to be ejected. Eight policemen seized him by the head, arms, and legs, and dragged him from the hall. Outside he was declared arrested. He was gagged with a hand-kerchief, bundled into a cab, and driven to the House of Detention.

MORE SCENES OF DISORDERS IN THE STREETS YESTERDAY.

VIENNA, Nov. 27.—During the whole of the day a motley crowd of students, workmen, and tradesmen had surged incessantly through the streets between the House of Parliament, the University, and the Hotel de Ville. The number largely increased as the day went on, and in the evening there were not fewer than 20,000 demonstrators. A large force of mounted police were requisitioned and patrolled the streets, repeatedly charging the crowds with drawn swords. But as fast as they dispersed them in one quarter they gathered in another, and finally a large crowd assembled outside the Burgtheater. Many theatregoers were very roughly handled by the crowds, a number of ladies in particular having narrow escapes from serious injury. A body of the malcontents succeeded, despite the efforts of the police, in gathering before the official residences of the Cabinet Ministers, where they shouted "Down with Badein." The Emperor, who has been on a visit to his daughter, the Princess Valerie at Wales, returned to Vienna this evening, and it is expected that to-morrow decisive steps will be taken to put a stop to the disorder and unruly spirit at present prevailing.—CENTRAL NEWS.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

MORE ABOUT THE MYSTERIOUS "FAIR MAN."

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The "Echo de Paris" states that the Dreyfus investigation is at present a standstill. Gen. Pellicoux, adds that "fair man" will hold a final examination. The parties concerned, and Gen. S. will give his judgment on Mond.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

INDIAN FRONTIER.

The following despatches were re-

ceived at the India Office yesterday

from the Viceroy:—

"Nov. 27.—Reid reconnoitred hills route to Bar, to Tel by Kote Path, the river route by Jumna, also Spikhar and Fresha

Pass, without opposition. Visits Agro on 28.

Malakand, Nov. 27.—All wounded done well.

Tirah.—Our military telegram of Nov. 25.

Gen. Lockhart's report: Leave Bagh 27th.

Visits Chaknari, Massan, and Bagh

country, by Lohar Path. Returns to Bagh

Dec. 1st. Total distance 8 days. 2nd Div. Bara

Valley, reaching advanced base Bara middle

December. During this period postal teleph-

on will be interrupted. Effort

will be made to intimate movements by tele-

graph. Brigadier-General Hart, 2nd

Gurkha Regt., 3rd N.I. Infantry, No. 1 Kohat

Mountain Bata, 3rd and 4th Companies of

Bombay Sappers and Miners, 28th Bombay

Infantry, moved towards Lohar and Massan

Nov. 27. Advances reported. 1st

Bata. Royal Welsh Regt. captured

Natives wounded. 1st Battalion Royal Welsh

Regt. 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers (3rd Middlesex Militia).

AN INTERESTING FIND.

A Central News correspondent says

that an interesting discovery was made

in the Muster Valley by a party of

Indians. They found a regular armament

containing forges, anvils, and all the

appliances for moulding, bullets and

refilling cartridges; also 150 dynamite

cartridges (Nobels), and innumerable

articles of Curtis and Harvey's powder.

They also found a large store of the

old nickel Lee-Metford envelopment,

from which the lead had been carefully

extracted for bullet using.

ONLY A TEMPORARY SETTLEMENT.

Several of the men's officials, who

were seen yesterday, stated that the

interpretation of the provisional agree-

ment was to the effect that the em-

ployers had obtained the necessary

sanction for the putting into opera-

tion a system of levelling down from

the highest work standard to the

lowest. Even if the bulk of the men

who were now idle throughout the

United Kingdom agreed to accept that

agreement there was no possible guar-

antee with the industry was again in

a flourishing condition, and the men

had tied on their present difficulties,

financial and otherwise, that the

terms under which they should be

employed.

WANTED HER BREAKFAST.

Mr. Curtis Bennett heard a summons

at Marylebone, taken out by Jane

Mayor, cook at the Warrington Hotel,

Maida Vale, against Ellen Hargrave,

housemaid at the hotel, for assault.

The former explained that on the

morning in question she was in the

middle of her work, preparing dinners,

and commenced to interfere with her

saucepans on the fire, saying she

wanted her breakfast first. Witness

pointed out that her breakfast had

been ready 2 hours and that she had

every facility for getting what she

wanted in her own apartments. This

was practically all that transpired

when defendant, without saying a

word, seized one of the saucerpans that

was on the fire, and "smashed it"

about her, severely injuring her head

and wholly dislocating one of her arms.

Cross-examined, she had prepared

bacon for breakfast.—Defendant: No

such thing! All there was was a piece

of uncooked liver, which was cooked

in the day before. You gave me a blow

in the face and tore my print dress.

—Complainant: I should have been

murdered but for the harmid coming

down.—P.C. 117 D., who served the

summons, said he was informed by

the hotel proprietor that both women

bore excellent characters.—Fined 10s.

and 12s. costs, or 14 days.

EX-CONSTABLE CHARGED.

Tom Potter, 28, of Gladstone-st., Action

Green, formerly a constable, and now em-

ployed as an electrical engineer, was

charged on a remand at Westminster

yesterday with assaulting Ada Beretta,

of Deptford, Kensington, in a carriage on

the Underground Railway between Sloane

and Victoria.—Mr. Haynes prosecuted

for the railway authorities; Mr. C. St. Simons was that from Victoria, whose acquaintance

he made on Saturday.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

THE DREYFUS CASE.</

CIGARETTE PAPERS.
By JOSEPH HATTON.

Free Trade and Christmas Cards.

You are asked not to buy Christmas cards that are made in Germany, but you are invited to provide the capital for a great British concern that makes its money by importing every kind of foreign goods into England. In the latter case you will except, because the firm earns big money, and you will get a safe quarterly dividend. You will continue to buy foreign-made Christmas cards if they are cheaper and more artistic than the native production. There is no good appealing to sentiment in these things. Besides, even if you allowed your patriotism to influence your pocket, you might be misled. A firm that recently appealed for support on the ground of its helping British industries had to confess in court that occasionally their goods were made abroad. One correspondent seems to think that Christmas is wholly a British institution. France takes greater note of New Year than Christmas; so do many cities and towns of America. On the other hand, Germany views England in her celebration of Christmas, and it was Prince Albert who introduced the Christmas tree into the English home. Unreciprocal free trade handicaps most of our manufacturers. In many instances it compels us to fight the foreigner with one of our hands tied up; but it is no good hoping to succeed by any other method than supplying the public with what it requires as cheaply as the foreigner. We have laid aside every fiscal weapon that might be of service in the modification of hostile tariffs; and until we are pushed into a corner that demands strong measures of retaliation and self-protection, we must be content to accept the situation as it is. You might as well attempt to stop Niagara with a mud bank as to stop the tide of unfettered foreign competition with the cheap appeals to the patriotism of the British housekeeper, who has neither time nor money to waste in investigating between German goods and English. Oliver Cromwell ruined the Dutchman's sea-going trade by compelling goods for British ports to be carried in British bottoms. Our modern carriers are avenging the Dutchman by shipping foreign merchandise at cheaper rates than they carry the products of England. Oliver Cromwell was a Protectionist.

As Others See Us.

Mr. S. T. Clover, an American journalist, is writing his impressions of London in the "Chicago Evening Post." What struck him as the most sad and incongruous thing in the metropolis is the contrast between elegant, by day and by gaslight. After describing the happy aspect of the day, he gives us a terrible picture of the other side which custom has, alas! rendered so familiar to Londoners that it no longer seems to shock them, or they have settled down to what they consider the inevitable. "With the closing of the shops," says Mr. Clover, "the street is swathed in gloom, for tight-fitting iron shutters enclose each window and completely metamorphose the gay retail marts of fashionable trade. Darkened stalls of spicery, and with it come night prowlers, birds of prey, vampires, who dart out from the shadows of shop doors and pounce upon their victims. They swarm along the pavements in twos and threes, in squads, in platoons, in regiments. The streets are overrun with these women, who ply their wretched trade with an amazing boldness. Unless detected in the very act of soliciting, the police seldom interfere, and these parishes of society continue to pace their beat until cold, hunger, or disappointment drives them to their dens. Let no one prize about the lewdness of Paris without naming the English metropolis first." Mr. Clover is not alone among public writers who regard the conditions of the London streets at night as a scandal, unmatched even by a common mining camp that has just lowered its barriers for the admission of the outer world, women more particularly. County councillors began at the long end by way of reform in a great hole, when they attacked the music-halls. But they generally do begin at the wrong end. One is glad to learn through Lord Salisbury that the Council is to be overhauled next session.

"You Know."

Mr. Clover was worried, it seems, by the constant use of the expression "You know." Everybody, with whatever information they had to offer, interlarded it every two minutes with "You know" in a half-apologetic, half-patronising way; everybody, indeed, except the police. "You know" asked a policeman, a question that was not promptly and intelligently answered; very likely, but always intelligently and tersely. He handles a drunken man with the tact of a veteran diplomat. When he holds up his right hand the traffic of London Town stands still; when he waves his left the wheels of commerce revolve again. To paraphrase Rudyard Kipling—

"'E's a dandy, 'e's a jamb, 'e will point you out a bank 'n' a church; 'E's the only thing that doesn't give a dam for the saucy London chub 'n' her."

But as I said, everybody else continually reminded Clover that "you know." It used to be "don't-cher-know, you know." I think, but this expression has gone out with the dode; for the dode, happily, is as dead as the dodo—certain novel included. We are all apt to drift into the use of stock phrases. One man will continually pause in his remarks to say "Don't you agree with me?" I know a charming lady who varies this with "Is it not so?" An old friend of mine hardly ever says twenty words without adding "Don't you think so?" and one of my recent acquaintances, an Oxford scholar, pauses in his dissertations to say "What I mean to say is." In America "you bet" is common, "I guess" equally so, and "say" is a constant interrogatory. We are all wonderfully and marvellously made. So is cow's milk by the time it reaches some of our breakfast tables. If, however, London was as severe in regard to the decency of her streets as she is about the purity of her milk, Mr. Clover would have been in a sensational chapter in his "Glimpses Across the Sea." My experience of milk in country towns is on a line with that of the woman whose opinion was too subtle, for the milkman went away muttering, "Well, I dunno; it didn't rain yesterday." This is what passed. "It looks like rain to-day," he said, glancing at the clouds as he emptied the morning measure of milk.

into her basin. "It always does," she replied.

London by the Sea.

"I understand he rides a wheel?" "He does," was the reply. "Is he much of a rider?" "Oh dear, no, see how straight he is." But there are riders who get over the ground, and do their London to Brighton without turning a hair much less curving their back until it unbends no more. There is nothing so hideous on the road as the doubled up bicyclist, except, of course, the doubled up "cyclist." You should see Mr. Rudyard Kipling bounding along the steeples between Brighton and Rottingdean. The road disappears beneath his wheel like a young ribbon rolling up, and he sits a straight as Mr. A. W. Pinero. A brace of well-known interviewers have recently learnt to ride that they may haunt the roads Kipling wheels; but hitherto they have not overtaken him. The author of the "Little Minister" does church parade at Brighton, but without his wheel, though not without his wife. A crowd of church-goers paused in their solemn march to gaze at Barrie and Toole giving and receiving congratulations. Toole on his improved health, Barrie on the success of his new play. Very wicked, was it not, to let two profane artists come between the wind and their reminiscences of the recent sermon? Besides, if Mr. Barrie had desired to wheel on Sunday at Brighton he would not have stored his machine on Saturday. Cycle wreaths and stores are hermetically sealed on Sundays; you hardly dare open your little arch at sunset and dispense your social glass if you desire to retain your position among "the best people."

At Whitby.

Brighton has not been alone in the enjoyment of an Indian summer. They have had a similar blessing at Whitby and in other parts of the north, not to mention the balminess of the coasts of Devon and Cornwall. Those inland watering-places, Harrogate and Buxton, have also had their share of good weather, and with an advantage over the South of England in respect of foliage. Forest trees in the north are almost a month later than in the south, and Clifton and Bath keep theirs longer than is the lot of Tunbridge Wells and even Eastbourne. Brighton has no leaves to lose. If it would let Ostend, Dieppe, Aix-les-Bains, or even Scheveningen take a hand in its management for a season or two, it would be ten times as popular as it is. Sitting at a window on the King's road, when the sun is shining, it might be summer in winter for any indication of foliage or plant. There are the green sea and the prancing crowd, and a blue sky, and nothing more. At other places there would at least be a bare tree to two to indicate the time of year. Most of our resorts are badly managed from the point of view of pleasant and continuous entertainment for visitors. This, however, has more to do with national characteristics than with ability of organisation. I have very pleasant remembrances of Whitby, which are recalled by their opposite—the fact that Mr. Henry James has been writing unpleasant things of the late George du Maurier. I forget whether Du Maurier had a son. If anybody wrote unkind things of my father—but that is altogether another matter; let us not talk of it. There are the green sea and the prancing crowd, and a blue sky, and nothing more. At other places there would at least be a bare tree to two to indicate the time of year. Most of our resorts are badly managed from the point of view of pleasant and continuous entertainment for visitors. 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PARIS.
BY EMILE ZOLA.
(TRANSLATED BY HENRY A. VIZETELLY.)

BOOK II.

L.—REVOLUTIONISTS.

In an out of the way street at Neuilly, usually deserted after dusk, lay Pierre's little house, its shutters closed, and not a ray of light stealing forth from within. The quiet little garden, so empty and lifeless, seemed frozen up by the winter cold. Pierre had several times feared that his brother would faint away in the cab in which they were journeying. Leaning back in a sinking condition, Guillaume spoke not a word, until they reached the Arc de Triomphe. There he seemed to rouse himself, and said, "Mind, Pierre, no doctor. We will see to this matter ourselves."

Pierre merely waved his hand to signify that he should act in spite of the prohibition, were it necessary. However, when the cab at last drew up before the house it was with relief that he saw his brother alight without evincing any marked feebleness. He quickly paid the driver, and having opened the door with his latch key, helped the injured man to ascend the steps.

A little lamp glimmered in the vestibule. On hearing the door open, Pierre's servant, Sophie, at once emerged from the kitchen. A short, thin, dark woman of sixty, she had formed part of the household for more than thirty years, having served the mother before serving the son. She knew Guillaume, having seen him when he was a young man, and doubtless she now recognises him, and considered his extraordinary return quite natural, for she remained as silent and discreet as usual. She contented herself with saying: "Monsieur l'Abbé, Monsieur Berthier is in the study, and has been waiting there for a quarter of an hour."

To this Guillaume replied: "Does Berthier still come here, then? I'll see him willingly. He is one of the best and noblest men of the day."

Berthier, a former friend of their father—the illustrious chemist, Michel Froment—had, in his turn, become one of the most renowned men in France, one to whom chemists owed much of the extraordinary progress that had been made in it of late years by which the very face of the earth is being changed. A member of the Institute, laden with offices and honours, he had retained much affection for Pierre and occasionally visited him before dinner, by way of relaxation.

"You showed him into the study? All right, then, we will go there," said the Abbé to the servant. "Meantime get my bed ready so that my brother may retire at once."

While Sophie, still without a sign of surprise, was obeying these instructions, the brothers went into their father's former laboratory, of which the priest had now made a spacious study. And it was with a cry of joyous astonishment that the servant greeted them. "What, together!" he exclaimed. "Ah! my dear children, you could not have caused me greater pleasure! I who have so often deplored your painful misadventures."

Berthier was a tall and lean septuagenarian whose yellow skin clung like parchment to his projecting bones. At the same time he had a fine, broad, smooth brow, and his tangled hair. "What, have you injured yourself, Guillaume?" he continued, as soon as he saw the bandaged hand.

Guillaume had realised that he must confess the truth, but without detailing the circumstances. "Yes, in an explosion," he answered, "and I really think my wrist is broken."

Berthier, whose moustaches were unshaven, noticed that his moustaches were burnt, and that his face bore an expression of bewildered stupor. Forthwith the servant became grave and circumspect, simply saying: "Indeed! an explosion! Will you let me see the injury? You know that before letting chemistry ensnare me I studied medicine, and am still somewhat of a surgeon."

On hearing these words Pierre could not restrain a heart-cry: "Yes, pray look at the injury—I was very anxious, and to find you here is unspoken for good fortune!"

The servant glanced at him, and divined that the circumstances of the accident must be serious. And then, as Guillaume consented to the suggestion, Berthier remarked that before anything else he must be put to bed. The servant just then returned to say that all went into the adjoining apartment, where the injured man was soon undressed and helped between the sheets.

"Light me, Pierre," said Berthier, "take the lamp; and let Sophie give me a basin full of water and some cloths." Then, having gently washed the wound, he resumed: "The devil! The wrist isn't broken, but it's a nasty injury. I am afraid there must be a lesion of the bone. Some nails have passed through the flesh, have they not?"

Receiving no reply, he relapsed into silence. But his surprise was increasing, and he closely examined the hand and even the shirt cuff above it. He evidently recognised the effects of one of those new explosives which he himself had studied—nay, almost created. In the present case, however, there were characteristic traces, the significance of which escaped him. "And so," he had made up his mind to ask, carried away by professional curiosity, "and so it was a laboratory explosion which put you in this nice condition. What devil of a powder were you concocting then?"

Ever since he had seen Berthier thus studying his injury, Guillaume had given marked signs of annoyance and agitation, and as if the real secret which he wished to keep precisely in the question now put to him, he replied: "Pray do not question me, master. I cannot answer you. You have, I know, sufficient nobility of nature to nurse me and care for me without exacting a confession."

"Oh! certainly, my friend," exclaimed Berthier; "keep to your secret. Your discovery belongs to you if you have made one; and I know that you are capable of putting it to the most generous use. Besides, you must be aware that I have too great

a passion for truth to judge the actions of others without knowing every circumstance and motive."

So saying, he waved his hand as if to indicate how broadly tolerant was that lofty mind of his, which in spite of all his decorations and titles as an official servant, made him a man of the boldest and most independent views, one whose only passion was truth.

He lacked the necessary appliances to do more than dress the wound, after making sure that no fragment of any projectile had remained in the flesh. Then he at last went off, promising to return at an early hour on the morrow; and, as the priest escorting him to the street door, he spoke some comforting words; remarking that if the bone had not been deeply injured all would be well.

On returning to the bedside, Pierre found his brother still sitting up and desirous of writing home to tranquillise his loved one. He, fortunately, retained the use of his right hand, and was able to pen a few lines to say that he would not be home that night. He addressed the note to Madame Leroy, the mother of his deceased mistress, who, since the latter's death, had remained with him and had reared his three sons. Pierre was aware also that the household at Montmartre included a young woman to whom Guillaume had given shelter on her father's death, and whom he was soon to marry, in spite of the great difference in their ages. For the priest, however, there were all so many evidences of a disorderly life, and he had invariably pretended to be ignorant of them.

"So you wish this note to be taken to Montmartre?" he said to his brother.

"Yes, at once. And you will choose a reliable man, won't you?"

"The best course will be for Sophie to take a cab. We need have no fear with her. Wait a moment, and I will settle everything."

Sophie at once understood what was wanted of her, and went off, saying simply: "Monsieur l'Abbé, Monsieur Berthier's dinner is in the study, and has been waiting there for a quarter of an hour."

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"My poor Pierre," Guillaume murmured, "you must forgive me for invading you in this fashion; I've taken possession of your bed, and I'm preventing you from dining."

"Don't talk nor tire yourself any more," interrupted Pierre. "Is not this the place to come to when you are in trouble?"

A warmer pressure came from Guillaume's feverish hand, and tears gathered in his eyes. "Thanks, Pierre. I've found you again, and you are as gentle and loving as you always were. Ah! you cannot know how delightful it seems to me!"

The priest's eyes were dimmed by tears, and, amidst the deep quietude which had followed their violent emotion, the brothers found an infinite charm in being together once more in the home of their childhood. It was then that both their father and mother had died—their father and mother had died—

and that Pierre in his turn was nursing Guillaume. And now that after so long a separation they were tragically brought together again, they both felt their memory awaking.

The old house spoke to them of their childhood, of their parents dead and gone, of the far-away days when they had loved and suffered there.

They would have liked to talk and unbosom themselves; but what could they say to one another? Although their hands remained so tightly clasped, did not the most impassable chasm separate them? In any case, they thought so. Guillaume was convinced that Pierre was a priest of the most robust faith, without a doubt, without aught in common with him, self, neither in the sphere of ideas or in that of practical life. In the same way Pierre pictured Guillaume as one who had lost caste, whose conduct one who had been cast out.

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OUR OMNIBUS.

PIPER PAN.

The usual Scotch festivals in honour of St. Andrew's Day will take place on Tuesday evening at the Royal Albert, Queen's, and St. James's Halls. The customary galaxy of talent will appear at each concert, including amateur vocalists, instrumentalists, and choirs. At the Albert and St. James's Halls the band and pipes of the Scots Guards will also take part in the entertainments, and at Queen's Hall the boy pipers and dancers of the Royal Caledonian School will be an extra attraction.

I am afraid that the attempts of the Three Choirs and other festival committees to obtain a reduction of artists' fees is likely to result in failure. The only possible means to be tried would be a systematic refusal to pay the enormous terms; but, as was the case some 15 years ago, the vocalists would no doubt stick to their guns, and the committees will either have to pay them or give up the festivals.

The latter result will probably happen before many years if the artists do not give way a little. As things are at present, singers are paid from £100 to £500, and notably do not draw the public to that amount. The luckless stewards, therefore, have to defray the deficits out of their own pockets, and they can hardly be expected to continue doing this. It is easy to foresee an abandonment of the festivals, when the artists will suffer serious losses, and the committees keep their pockets full.

Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" is down for performance at Queen's Hall, by the National Sunday League Musical Society on Sunday, Nov. 28. The soloists are Madame Clara Samuel, Madame Belle Cole, Mr. Harper Kearton, and Mr. Plunket O'Brien. N.S.L. Choir and Orchestra of 330, conducted by Mr. Churchill Sibley.

The Sunday afternoon concerts at the Royal Albert Hall are proving very successful, there being great difficulty in getting seats owing to the large number of persons. The delightful performances of the Royal Artists String Band (80 men), under the direction of Cavalier Zilveral, are the great attraction at these entertainments just now.

An attempt has been made by Herr Mahler at the Vienna Opera to keep the doors of the theatre closed, save between the acts of the performances. But the public has revolted; one gentleman pointing out that one act of a Wagnerian drama occurs two hours, and to be kept waiting about outside for that time would be preposterous. Another person says that a theatre is a place of entertainment, and not a church. Altogether, it would seem that Herr Mahler, who has only recently been appointed director, will not succeed in all his attempts at reform.

At their next concert on Dec. 9, the Royal Choral Society will perform "Berlioz's Faust." The artistes will be Miss Ella Russell, Mr. Ben David, Mr. Andrew Black, and Mr. Daniel Price, and Sir Frederick Bridge will conduct.

Madame Calvè is studying a Wagner rôle, and, if the part is that of "Tzolde," music lovers will probably be treated to an entirely original reading of both the music and acting.

Dr. Grier was fortunately able to overcome his recent indisposition in time to appear at St. James's Hall on Monday, when he gave a recital of his own compositions. The great composer had an overwhelming reception from a crowded audience, and at the close of the concert was treated to an ovation.

At the first concert this season of the Dulwich Philharmonic Society, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" is announced. The choir and orchestra number 150 performers, and several eminent artists are engaged.

Madame Patti's appearance at the Albert Hall on Dec. 4 is eagerly anticipated by the many admirers who wish to show their gladness at the "diva's" restoration to health. Miss Clara Butt, Mrs. Meers, Lloyd, Mrs. Nicholls, and Black will also sing at the concert, which will be the only one at which Madame Patti will appear this season.

Miss Beach Gau, a young lady who claims to have a voice reaching to E in altissimo, has arrived in London from California, and will probably appear here shortly.

I hear that Signor Verdi says very acutely the death of his wife. The veteran composer intends leaving San Fran as soon as possible, and will go to Genoa for the winter.

Dr. Max Bruch, the well-known composer, will shortly celebrate his 60th birthday, and a testimonial from the leading musicians of Germany is to be presented to him.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

I have received a long but very interesting communication from a correspondent at Liverpool concerning my recent notes on the breeding of these. He says that he has spent 27 years amongst these birds in Argentina, and carefully observed their nesting habits, and is of opinion that the male bird does not undertake the duties of incubation alone, as stated in my notes, but is relieved every evening by the female. He has found as many as 38 eggs in one nest, but these have been deposited by more than one female, although only one pair of birds takes charge of them.

Another interesting observation made by my correspondent was that the rhea displayed wonderful fore-thought in the way of making provision for their freshly-hatched brood. The outer row of the eggs in the nest is hardly ever covered by the sitting hen during the process of incubation, which lasts from 35 to 40 days, and is consequently added. Just before the young birds leave the nest, the male breaks the eggs with its beak, and by this means attracts swarms of flies round the nest, on which the little ones live until they are strong enough to search for food elsewhere.

The additions to the Zoological Society's menagerie during the fortnight ending Nov. 23 include a dwarf chameleon, a Californiaan seal, 2 anomalous snakes, a common seal, 2 ring-necked parakeets, a macaque, a gavial, a gavial from Abyssinia, 5 Macaque monkeys (one an albino), 6 grey-faced love birds, a Malaccan par-

rakeet, a loggerhead turtle, a bridled wallaby, 2 rhomb-marked snakes, a puff adder, 2 double-spurred francolins, 4 rosy bellinfishes, 2 herring gulls, 4 skinks, 4 lesser radolls, a smooth snake, a hawk-billed turtle, 2 scorpion mud terrapins, 11 Dumeril's grieved tortoises, 2 snakes from South Africa, an electric eel, a flat-backed terrapin, and a common marmoset.

There is now to be seen in the Fish House at the Zoological Society's gardens a specimen of Levallant's darter which arrived there about a fortnight



AFRICAN DARTER.

ago. Only one other example of this bird has previously been exhibited in the gardens, viz., in 1878, but the Indian and American species have been represented in the collection on many occasions. At their feeding time the darters are one of the attractions of the Zoo, and the Fish House is always well patronised. The birds are kept in cages on the brink of the pool, and at the feeding hour are let out into it. Small fish are placed in the water, and these the birds speedily catch by diving for them, and impaling them on the tip of their finely-pointed serrated bills. The fish are brought to the surface of the water before being swallowed.

There are four different species of darter, and one is found in each of the 5 continents, with the exception of Europe. The habitat of Levallant's darter is Africa, and there it is found on the banks of rivers and lakes, also in some localities and almost entirely in others. It is very fond of sunning itself, and on a hot day may be seen sitting on a stem or a rush with wings expanded. In the water the darter is extremely active, and moves with great rapidity. When swimming its body is almost submerged, and frequently only its head and neck are to be seen on the surface of the water, which gives it the appearance of a snake swimming. It is a difficult bird to capture on account of its diving so quickly without as much as rippling the water, and consequently leaving no traces of its whereabouts.

I have been asked by a correspondent if the following note which he has lately read is correct:—"The nightingale does not extend its range further west than the valley of the Ese—nor much further north than York." So far as I am aware these practical are the limits of the extension of the bird in England, but specimens have been captured in the eastern counties of Wales, and lately I recorded in this column the appearance of a single individual in one of the western counties. Specimens have been reported as occurring in Ireland, but it is doubtful whether the bird visits the country in a wild state, and it is possible that the specimens found there have been escaped caged birds. The Royal George Anglers, meeting at the Queen's Arms, Bateman-st. Soho, announce a special musical gathering for Thursday, Dec. 2, when they have a "return visit." Mr. Fred Stepto has the arrangements made, which will suffice to secure the attendance of all who appreciate a Waltonian evening.

Among coming events I cannot fail to note the concert of the Anchor and Hope Angling Society, which comes off at their headquarters, the Duke of Kent, Old Kent-rd., on Monday, Nov. 29. The entertainment (which will be of the best) is in aid of the Anglers' Benevolent Society, and all anglers attending may be sure of a fraternal welcome. "Old Izaak" hopes to be among the company.

The Piscatorial Society had an enjoyable gathering at the Holborn Tabernacle on Friday, Nov. 29, when Mr. C. A. Wheeler read his paper, entitled "A Trip to Annan." Dr. Brunton very gaily presiding. Mr. Wheeler gave a graphic account of salmon fishing in the Annan, as it is and might be, particularly drawing attention to the pollution of the river now going on, which, unless promptly checked, is likely to be destructive of more than fish life in that quarter.

Mr. Wheeler's argument against pollution seems unanswerable, and I am sorry want of space forbids quoting the pertinent details regarding this water at length. It is true, as there seems no doubt in the public generally, as well as anglers, have serious reason to complain, and the sooner some remedy is found the better for all concerned.

Sea-fishing is sometimes interfered with by conditions similar to those which trouble the angler in fresh water. Of this the British Sea Anglers at Deal had a practical example, the smoothness of the sea and clearness of water preventing the big catches expected to have been made in their recent competition, for which there were about 125 entries. The gold and silver medals for the best cod fell to Mr. Edward, sen., who took a second fish and one over 15lb., and the silver medal for the best haddock fell to Mr. M. Shaw. Mr. H. W. Lane scored for the best show of whiting. It is needless to say the fishing was all rod and line, and the conditions thoroughly observed. Mr. T. Sexton took a silver medal for the best fish caught from the pier.

All anglers will be pleased to hear of the marriage of Mr. Arthur Price, the esteemed son, sec. of the True Waltons, which took place at St. George's, Bryanston, last week. Mr. Price has been long and deservedly respected by the entire fraternity, and "Old Izaak" can but re-echo their sentiments in wishing him and his bride happiness, health, and prosperity.

Let me again ask anglers not to forget Preservation week. The Anglers' Benevolent Society deserves every possible support, but unless our rivers are properly preserved and cared for, the sport afforded must necessarily diminish or become extinct. A fund such as this should have the first claim on all followers of Walton, and they must remember that every penny subscribed will be strictly devoted to aid these restocking and preserving the rivers chiefly fished by the anglers of London.

GENERAL CHATTER.

Several letters have lately reached me from British settlers in the Transvaal, warning intending emigrants to turn their faces in some other direction. Thousands of willing workers at Johannesburg and in the adjacent country are in a state of semi-starvation, owing to the impossibility of securing remunerative employment. Not a few are even in receipt of charitable relief, and very glad are the poor fellows to get it. There would be no lack of employment, my correspondent affirms, did the Voortrekkers make such arrangements as would enable the poorer mines to be worked at a profit. There are scores now lying idle, which would

make a point to America, and

much, too, is to be hoped from "The Courtship of Morris and Lucy," which is to have its premiere at Islington on Dec. 6. It is the work of a clever young writer, Mr. A. E. W. Mason, in collaboration with Miss Isabel Bateman. Mr. Mason wrote the

story, and Miss Bateman has helped him to dramatise it. I should say he has thought, however, that he required any such assistance. He has had himself some experience as an actor, and he has also dramatised one of R. L. Stevenson's short stories. He seems to have before him the prospect of a bright career, both as romanticist and as playwright.

"The New Century Theatre" has shown considerable success in under-taking to stage the "Admiral Guinea" of R. L. Stevenson and W. E. Henley. The play has been in existence for some years, but has not yet been performed in public. In producing it, therefore, the aforesaid body puts many of us under considerable obligation. I have long admired the masterly fashion in which the austere Admiral Guinea and the rascally David Pew were delineated by the authors, but I never hoped to see these creatures realised on the boards. They will need, and no doubt receive, very able treatment on the part of those

OLD IZAAK.

The Thames remains low and bright, and at present little has been done by anglers generally, unless among the jack, which seem to be feeding freely. Many anglers believe there are too many of these fish in the river, thus confirming the wisdom of the conservers in not increasing the takeable standard, at one time so much agitated for.

Anglers in the tidal water have done well among the ronch, bream, and barbel, one of the latter, scaling 7lb., having been taken at Twickenham. Twenty barbel were caught by Mr. Phillips at Teddington, of which 5 were returned. The most noteworthy take of the week is that of Mr. Dix (Epsom Anglers), fishing with Herbert Curr at Weybridge, who secured among other fish, 2 jack scaling 15lb. together. At Staines, Mrs. Thomas, fishing with "Outer Home," landed a jack of 7lb. Hampton Deep has also yielded some capital roach, as shown by the Thames Angling Preservation Society's report, and a number of chub have been taken in the locality during the last few days.

Nothing has been done in the Lee, and little is likely until an entire change of weather occurs. From St. Ives I hear that perch up to 1lb. 4oz. each were taken there on Monday last, and at Buntington, 3 jack, scaling from 7lb. to 9lb. each. The river there is still low and bright.

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As matters stand, Rhodesia is im-

mensely superior to the Transvaal, for British emigrants. Now that the Kimberley-Bulaway railway is completed, the huge province which Mr. Rhodes has added to our Empire is bound to go ahead, at express speed, and whether a settler takes up a

gold mining, with agriculture, or with trade, it will be his own fault if he does not prosper. He must not mind marching, it may be hard to shirk hard work and long hours; in a new country such conditions of life have to be cheerfully accepted. But rich reward is equally certain; a few years of arduous toil, sobriety, and self-denial, almost always conduct first to comfort, and finally to afflu-

ence. I have seen the above performance and have seen the above performance many and many a time; notably, on one occasion, when these clever people allowed half the city of Boston to burn itself out. Nobody knows better than the American firemen that "this sliding down poles and dressing on the engine" is all "Tommy rot," simply got up for off-color, and because it just suits the national character.

An American seeing a big fire in this country would not be able to understand it at all. He would expect to hear half-dozen captains and superintendents of brigades roaring out all at once through brass speaking trumpets such childish talk as this: "Let her have it boys" (the fire is always her). "Break down boys," "Bully for you boys" (The firemen are always boys). "Play up 20" or "Play up 30" according to the number of the engine, &c. The crowd also renders great assistance as far as cheering the firemen concerned, which is all done for the pleasure of cheering the firemen, just in the same way as the yelling out of a baseball player's name is supposed (in America) to materially assist him to make a good run.

Of course, I don't say for one minute that our system and appliances for coping with and putting out fires is perfect, but one thing I do say with entire fear of contradiction (by any person who has studied both systems) that we in this country are quite equal in every respect, and in some respects far ahead of the Americans. There is only one thing they are first in, and that is the shouting and the noise, and what I call the shouting of the public.

One of our London papers said on Tuesday that "We appear to be on the way to becoming a first-rate European Power." That is another old tale. We never were prepared, so some people say, but we always beat our enemies just the same.

MR. WHEELER.

There can be no doubt as to the success of the 1897 Starley Show. Of course, all the 350 odd exhibitors were not satisfied with their spaces and positions, any more than every individual who passed the turnstile was. But this was the world of grubbing. The Starley Show committee are not to blame, as the original organisers of the Agricultural Hall, who made the building far too small. Had the hall been twice the size, it would have been crowded, to such proportions as has the cycle trade developed. Not only was the body of the hall crowded, but every annex and hole and corner was occupied with machines and accessories. As stated last week novelty seekers were disappointed, but those who follow the details in cycling mechanics found much to interest them.

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To the minds of many there is growing a tendency to overdo the decoration of stands. Many firms spent £400 or £500 this year in the matter of expensive woods, gold leaf, and rich velvets. It is quite open to doubt whether, in the case of the casual sighter, this does not distract his attention from the exhibits. I have seen a number of stands which are not very good, but which are well worth a look at. The little pointed yoke has two rows of insertion with a frill of lace round the edge and another at the neck. The hem can be trimmed with a frill of lace, but it will, to my mind, look quite plain. The sleeves are full and loose, but could be made in any colour in pale blue, for instance, with a yoke of Royal blue

THE THEATRES.

GAIETY.

A full audience assembled to see Mr. C. Calmour's 3-act farce, called "Frolicsome Fanny," given on Thursday afternoon at the Gaiety. The motive of the plot as disclosed in the opening act is fresher than its development in the two ensuing acts. A matrimonial agency has previously furnished material for several more or less diverting farces, both on the stage and off it; but a bureau, conducted upon a strictly business footing, in respect of fees to promote and negotiate reconciliation between married couples semi-detached for the purpose by freaks of temper or fits of jealousy, quite a novel scheme. The scheme, devised by Mr. Calmour, is more ingenious than the action of the characters in the game at cross purposes suggested by it, and to which it leads after a method more germane to the music hall than to the theatre. Evidence of this is seen and heard in the song sung by a lady from the "halls," the refrain of which, with reference to her bodice, is, "Hook the bottom eye." Again the assumption by the bogus proprietor of the bureau, in the person of Mr. Arthur Williams, of woman's apparel, hoodwinking not only a professional client but his own wife, does not compensate in humour for what it lacks in originality, nor to say in taste. Mr. Arthur Williams strove his hardest to make fun of this part, but only with such a measure of success as deterred a good-natured audience from the expression of more than faint praise, and a scarcely earnest call for the author at curtain fall.

OUR LOCAL THEATRES.

Mr. George Edwards' No. 1 "Circus Girl" company, which has had a most successful tour through the provinces, appears at the Brixton Theatre to-morrow. The cast is a powerful one, and includes Miss Millie Hylton, and Messrs. Chas. E. Stevens, G. P. Huntley, George Grossmith, jun., E. Page, and Horace Mills. Band, chorus, and principals number in all over 100. —Other fixtures are, "Reverie," "Him and Cry" (Grand Junction), Mr. Leonard Boyce and company in the stirring new drama by Ralegh and Hicks, "Sporting Life"; Britannia, "A Life of Pleasure"; New Pavilion, "Woman and Wine"; Opera House (Stratford), "The Goddess"; Royal (Stratford), "Between the Lights"; Parkhurst, "The Shop Girl"; Metropole, Mr. John Hart and company in "A Pair of Spectacles" and "Cast"; West London, "A Woman's Revenge"; Lyric (Hammersmith), "When the Lamps are Lit"; Queen's (Crouch End), "The Purser"; Grand (Fulham), "A Trip to Chicago"; —The Circus Girl" opens at the Brixton Theatre to-morrow with heavy advance bookings. Mr. Rider-Noble will shut the theatre a week before Christmas for "antemusical rehearsals of "Robinson Crusoe." This conventional story is treated on unconventional lines, and the second act, which is wholly interpolated, is replaced by a scene of barbarean splendour, which will be one of the sensations of the pantomime. "Cinderella," which last year occupied the Brixton stage, goes to Theatre Royal, Plymouth, and Northampton.

GRAND.

Melodrama pure and simple delights many an audience even in this age of problem plays, and the playgoer who still clings to the sensations of the dramatic will welcome the latest of Mr. G. R. Sims' stage comedies, "When the Lamps are Lit," seen for the first time in London at the Grand, Islington. Already the play has found many friends in what is now the true home of melodrama—the provinces. This is not surprising, for it not only abounds in interest, but affords ample scope for the versatility of Mr. John F. Sheridan, who, discarding for once the feminine attire he usually affects, plays with great humour and spirit an Irish showman, "Dan Rafferty." The story is reminiscent now and again of "The Lights of London," but Mr. Sims has, in conjunction with Mr. Leacock, so carefully fitted in the tiny pieces of the dramatic mosaic as to produce a well-balanced ensemble. The plot, simple in outline, has an exciting situation, embellished by little touches of human nature. Through the banter of a friend an innocent man is sent to a term of penal servitude, and his wife, left penniless, yields to the suggestions of the supposed friend for the sake of her child, but the sin finds her out after many years. Subsequently due punishment is dealt to those who scheme to destroy, and the much-wronged husband and father is given back that which he holds dear. In all points the company is an efficient one. Mr. Nelson Ramsey as Paul Wayland, the falsely-accused with much earnestness, and Mr. Maurice Marconi, who possesses a good appearance, played a young barrister in breezy, manly style. Equally praiseworthy was the villain of Mr. William Davenport, and the ladies were one and all excellent, including Miss Menale Bert, whose sweet and sympathetic voice well suited the part of Margaret Wayland; Miss Helena Head, who made much out of the small part of Lou Enderby, a Nance to a second Bill Sykes; Miss Ida Lawrence, and Miss Marie Pollini. As the showman's wife and leading lady, Miss Gracie Whiteford ably seconded the efforts of Mr. J. F. Sheridan. The minor parts were well filled, and were staging in all respects adequate.

HALLS AND PALACES.

As was to be expected the Highlanders are boozing at the Hall and the audience is provoked by any reference to the Gordon's remarkable. However, in these days of attention to detail and accuracy in small things one might expect that when a performer appears to sing in praise of the heroes of Dargai his uniform would be the real thing, not a mixture comprising a cavalry captain's undress tunic, a private's gilets, and a kilt with the wrong tartan, such as is now worn at one of the halls. —Naturally, they do things better at the Tivoli, and no exception can be taken to the dress of Arthur Lennard, who, with appropriate scenery, delivers a stirring number with his chorus. —For the Comedy Theatre Mr. H. V. Esmond is engaged upon a farcical comedy, in which Mr. Charles Hawtrey will have a strongly characterised leading part. This piece, however, will not come next after "A Summer's Day," which will be followed by a farcical comedy by Mr. R. C. Carton. —"A New Leaf" is the title of the new curtain-raiser to take the place of "A Bit of Old Cheek" before "Oh, Sisannah!" at the Royal on Tuesday evening.

Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business on Tuesday, Feb. 8.

PURIFIED PETROLEUM.

FOR VELVET, CLOTHES, &c. —The Medicinal Profession preserves ANGELA'S PERSONAL EMULSION for all wasting diseases of children. Its effect is oftentimes marvellous, so rapid is the gain in flesh, colour, and general health. It is far superior to Cod Liver Oil, and is perfectly agreeable to take. It is especially efficacious in raving Coughs, and in Scrofulous Wasting Diseases. An Impression of the emulsion is given on a small card for postage of Chemists, 2d and 6d. —*Essex* you get ANGELA'S EMULSION. Imitations are made with ordinary petroleum and are worthless.—Anger Chemical Co., Ltd, Room 52, New Hill, London, E.C.—(Advt.)

SHOCKING REVELATIONS
DISTRICT COUNCILLOR'S SAD END NEAR STAMFORD-ST.

VERDICT AND RIDER.

Mr. Hicks held an inquest at Lambeth on Mr. G. Tottle, of Chiltern House, High Wycombe, which occurred under mysterious circumstances in house in Belvedere-cres., Stamford-st. Deceased was a retired schoolmaster, a district councillor, and a prominent member of various well-known religious and philanthropic public bodies in Bucks. The inquest was formally opened on Nov. 13, when Mr. Charles Tottle, inspector of weights and measures under the L.C.C., identified deceased as his father. The coroner then adjourned the inquiry for further investigation, stating that he had good reason to do so, and warning 2 French women who had been summoned that if they failed to appear at the resumed inquiry a warrant for their arrest would be issued. Several clergymen were in court, and also the Mayor of High Wycombe. Two clergymen were on the jury. Mr. Calvert, barrister, represented the landlord of the house and Diana Dorjeval, a French woman.

A FRENCH WOMAN'S STORY.

Diane Dorjeval, the woman in question, deposition that she lived at Belvedere-cres., Stamford-st. This house was ultimately occupied by a woman named Goldstone, who used to live in Stamford-st. Witness was an unfortunate. She once met deceased when she was at Stamford-st. He visited her there. Witness had to leave because there was a row. At Belvedere-cres., there were 6 rooms. Two other girls lived there beside witness. Deceased came to the house on Nov. 8 and saw witness about 8 p.m. He conversed in French to her, and complained of not feeling well. He then gave witness 2s. for something to drink with, and whisky and port wine were fetched. Deceased drank about three parts of a glass of whisky, and then said he would lie down, as he felt rather ill. No misconduct of any kind took place. Witness locked the door of the room when they entered it. It was the second floor front bed-room. Deceased, after lying down for a few minutes, stood up, and then fell to the floor. He tried to get up and speak, but could not. A doctor was called, and when he arrived said deceased was dead.

A QUESTION OBJECTED TO.

Annie Goldstone, a single woman, of Belvedere-cres., Stamford-st., was then called. —The coroner said witness had previously stated that her name was "Mrs. Wood," but this witness denied. She deposed that she was housekeeper at a house in Belvedere-cres. The house belonged to a Mr. Hart.—Coroner: What do you consider the house to be?—Mr. Calvert objected. He did not think it was fair to ask witness. —The coroner said he would leave it to the jury. —The jury said that they considered it was of interest to the case and important. —Witness then said it was a house of ill-fame.—Continuing her evidence, witness said that she had a girl of 13 years in the house named Lily, but she only helped in housework. The other girls paid 10s. or 12s. a week. —The coroner remarked that it was a disgraceful state of affairs to have a young girl in such a house.—The next witness, Sarah Macnamara, stated that she paid £7 monthly as rent for one room. —Mr. Hart, who gave her the furniture, —Mr. Hart came to the house in Belvedere-cres.—Witness added that when deceased came to the house he asked for Diana Dorjeval, the young girl. —On afternoon same day 2nd Batt. King's Own Scottish Borders drove enemy of, and established pickets. —Casualties—Two private wounded. —The following telegram from the Viceroy was received at the India Office on Thursday evening:—

Tirah.—Gen. Lockhart reports convoy proceeding. Mastura Bagh fired on to the north of Arhangi. Pos. Nov. 22. Our casualties were—Natives killed, 2; missing, one; 1st Batt. King's Own Regt.—Killed, Lieut. D. E. O. Jones; dangerously wounded, Lieut. A. C. Watson. During reconnaissance a party of 200 Afghans were engaged with 2nd Batt. King's Own Scottish Borders. —Casualties—Two private wounded. —The following telegram from the Viceroy was issued from the India Office on Friday:—

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Tirah.—Gen. Lockhart reports

A COUNTESS KILLED.



SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT.

TRAGIC DEATH OF LADY LATHOM.

We regret to record the death of the Countess of Lathom, who was killed in a carriage accident about 12 miles from Wigan, Tuesday being the first day of the shooting season on Lord Lathom's estate, a large party, including his lordship and his family, left Lathom House, near Ormskirk, for the Dalton preserves. After luncheon at Dalton, Lady Lathom, Lady Leitrim, and another lady started in a phaeton drawn by 2 ponies, on their return to Lathom House; the countess drove, but the second coachman was in attendance. On reaching a point between Ashton Beacon and Mosley, leading towards Lathom Park, one of the reins got underneath the tail of one of the ponies, causing the animal to make a sudden swerve. The carriage was dragged to the side of the road, along which a brook runs, and was turned completely over. The countess was thrown into the water.

The carriage fell upon her. The other 3 ladies escaped injury, and the coachman was also unharmed. On the carriage being raised, it was found that the countess must have been killed instantaneously, and there was evidence that one of the ponies had kicked her ladyship. After the body had been removed to Lathom House it was seen by the family physician, Dr. Pendleton, who expressed the opinion that death was due to concussion of the brain. Lady Lathom (Lady Alice Villiers) was the second daughter of the fourth Earl of Clarendon, and was married to the Earl of Lathom (the present Lord Chamberlain) in 1860. She was an active worker among the poor in East London, and at Liverpool she was constantly engaged in all kinds of social and philanthropic work. She was the president of the Girls' Friendly Society at Liverpool. In society she was exceedingly popular, and an ornament to everything that went on in the political and fashionable world.

INQUISTION ON LADY LATHOM.

An inquest was held in the steward's room at Lathom House. Lord Skelmersdale and the Hon. Bootle-Wilbraham, son of deceased, were present. After evidence of identification, Geo. Pink, second coachman to the Earl of Lathom, deposed that he was in the phaeton when the accident occurred. Lady Lathom was driving a pair of horses, and Lady Leitrim and Lady Evelyn Mason were with her. On turning into the private drive to the house

THE STARVED TWINS.

TERRIBLE STORY OF A MISERABLE HOME.

Charles and Julia Price, man and wife, the former a silver chaser, and the latter a velvet hat maker, of Bedford-road, Clapton, were charged at N. London, with accelerating the deaths of their twin children (boys) aged 3 months.—Mr. Phillips prosecuted for the N.S.P.C.C. He explained to the magistrate that last week the man only was charged, the coroner's jury having returned a verdict of manslaughter against him. But since then it had been thought advisable to charge the mother also. The man, who was reputed to have behaved in a very callous manner at the death of the twins, was now very sober, and the wife cried considerably. The case has been reported, but some further particulars were now given. Mrs. Morgan, landlady of the house in which the twins were born and died, said the mother went to work 2 weeks after she was confined, and used to leave the twins to be fed upon nursery biscuits, soaked in milk, but not, in her opinion, a sufficient supply. Consequently she (witness) had added to the supply. The children, however,

DID NOT THRIVE.

Upon their feeding, and the mother said she would take the advice professed her and call in a doctor. But she did not do this, as she said she could not afford it. There were frequent quarrels, added witness, between Mr. and Mrs. Price over money matters, the latter telling him that the few halfpence he left per day were not sufficient to feed food for the children, the twins, and 4 others. He usually said, "You must do the best you can." Prisoners and their children lived and slept in

ONE POORLY FURNISHED ROOM.

The male prisoner was constantly drunk and abusive to his wife, and when in this state he neglected his work and stayed at home. Witness told prisoner he ought to be ashamed of himself to keep his family in such a dreadful condition. He merely laughed at her. The mother usually worked again after she came home from her daily toil.—Mr. Buckmaster, relieving officer, spoke of the wretched condition of the room, and said he had ascertained that the male prisoner earned 41 lbs. per week.—Adjourned.

THE RAILWAY DISPUTE.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, in the event of the companies declining or ignoring their proposal that the demands of the men be submitted to arbitration, contemplate handing in the strike notices on Dec. 11, and bringing the men out on Dec. 18, in the busiest season of the Christmas traffic. The officials of the society believe, however, that the decision of the recent Birmingham conference to approach the Board of Trade may lead Mr. Ritchie to endeavour to secure consideration by the companies of the men's demands.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS TO THE TENTH BOARD.

THE NEW CHAIRMAN.

Polling took place on Thursday for the election of members for the School Board for London. The members elected will hold office for 3 years. For the purposes of polling the old Parliamentary Divisions of London were retained—namely, the City (4 members), Chealsea (5), Finsbury (6), Greenwich (4), Hackney (5), E. Lambeth (4), W. Lambeth (5), Marlborough (7), Southwark (4), Tower Hamlets (5), and Westminster (5). Thus 55 members had to be elected. There were 33 Progressive candidates and 41 Moderate candidates of various shades. The results were declared on Friday. An asterisk denotes an old member.

CITY (4 SEATS).

Elected.—Mr. G. Granville Leveson-Gower (P.), 8,725; Miss E. M'Kee (P.), 7,385; Mr. W. H. Key (M.), 7,052; Canon Ingram (M.), 6,932.

Unsuccessful.—Mr. Patrick White (P.), 6,518; Mr. J. Kenist (L.), 973; Miss H. Palmer (L.), 931; Mr. H. Burgess (L.), 149. Progressive gains one.

CHELSEA (5 SEATS).

Elected.—Mr. F. Davies (M.), 9,732; Mr. T. Huggett (M.), 14,906;

Mr. Maitland (P.), 14,839; Viscount Morpeth (P.), 13,292; Mr. W. W. Thompson (M.), 13,221.

Unsuccessful.—Mr. Adam Johnson (P.), 12,192; Mr. H. Petherbridge (V.M.), 8,832; Mr. G. Jones (Soc.), 5,537. No change.

FINSBURY (6 SEATS).

Elected.—Miss M. A. Eve (P.), 22,576; Mr. C. Bowden (P.), 18,951;

Mr. D. Dibdin (V.M.), 18,398; Lord Bowchamp (P.), 16,842; Rev. J. H. Rose (M.), 14,154; Mr. J. W. Sharp (Ind.), 12,805.

Unsuccessful.—Mr. T. Smith (Ind.), 7,477; Mr. W. J. Barwick (Ind.), 4,404. No change.

GREENWICH (4 SEATS).

Elected.—Mr. G. S. Warmington (P.), 21,835; Rev. J. Wilson (P.), 15,571; Rev. F. Storer Clark (M.), 15,262; Mrs. B. Adams (Lab.), 14,366.

Unsuccessful.—Canon Bristow (P.), 12,811; Mr. L. S. Bickley (Ind.), 222. A Labour member replaces a Moderate.

HACKNEY (5 SEATS).

Elected.—Miss Honnor Morten (P.), 29,206; Rev. S. D. Headlam (P.), 22,506; Mr. Graham Wallas (P.), 17,862; Mr. W. C. Bridgeman (M.), 14,153; Mr. John Lobb (I.P.), 11,928.

Unsuccessful.—Con. Hubbard (P.), 11,388.

LAMBETH (4 SEATS).

Elected.—Rev. A. W. Jephcott (P.), 15,549; Mr. C. Whiteley (P.), 14,333; Mr. H. C. Gooch (M.), 13,777; Mr. T. Gantrey (P.), 13,520.

Unsuccessful.—Mr. Drew (M.), 5,634; Mr. (Soc.), 4,037; Mrs. Wright (L.), 636.

MARLBOROUGH (5 SEATS).

Elected.—Mr. T. J. Macnamara (P.), 22,739; Rev. W. Hamilton (P.), 15,636; Mr. M. Mayhew (P.), 23,646; Mr. J. Sinclair (P.), 26,053; Mr. Canon Edwards (M.), 22,370; Mr. W. H. Kidson (M.), 20,881.

Unsuccessful.—Con. Hubbard (P.), 11,388.

SOUTHWARK (4 SEATS).

Elected.—Rev. S. D. Headlam (P.), 29,206; Mr. G. S. Warmington (P.), 21,835; Rev. J. Wilson (P.), 15,571; Rev. F. Storer Clark (M.), 15,262; Mrs. B. Adams (Lab.), 14,366.

Unsuccessful.—Canon Bristow (P.), 12,811; Mr. L. S. Bickley (Ind.), 222. A Labour member replaces a Moderate.

LAMBETH (4 SEATS).

Elected.—Rev. A. W. Jephcott (P.), 15,549; Mr. C. Whiteley (P.), 14,333; Mr. H. C. Gooch (M.), 13,777; Mr. T. Gantrey (P.), 13,520.

Unsuccessful.—Mr. T. H. Lynn (M.), 13,154; Mr. C. Whiteley (P.), 14,333; Mr. H. C. Gooch (M.), 13,777; Mr. T. Gantrey (P.), 13,520.

MARLBOROUGH (5 SEATS).

Elected.—Mr. E. C. Codd (Ind.), 20,776; Mr. W. J. M. Clark (P.), 18,511; Rev. Mr. Wakefield (P.), 15,898; Mr. A. J. MacShepard (P.), 15,277; Mr. J. McDonald (P.), 14,388.

Unsuccessful.—Mr. H. Lynn (M.), 13,154; Mr. C. Whiteley (P.), 14,333; Mr. H. C. Gooch (M.), 13,777; Mr. T. Gantrey (P.), 13,520.

SOUTHWARK (4 SEATS).

Elected.—Rev. J. Scott Liggett (P.), 13,913; Rev. W. Copeland Bowie (P.), 10,921; Father Brown (R.C.), 10,461; Mr. J. D. Dumbreys (M.), 6,637.

Unsuccessful.—Mr. T. H. Lynn (M.), 5,634.

TOWER HAMLETS (5 SEATS).

Elected.—Mrs. Honnor Morten (P.), 25,625; Mr. Charles Elliott (M.), 21,277; Mr. E. Schadhorst (P.), 19,593; Mr. B. C. Costelloe (P.), 17,456; Mr. E. Flower (M.), 15,568.

Unsuccessful.—Miss L. Hastings (Ind.), 12,637; Miss A. Hastings (Ind.), 1,673; R.C. takes the place of a Progressive.

WESTMINSTER (5 SEATS).

Elected.—Mr. H. Morgan Brown (P.), 13,454; Miss Constance Elder (P.), 13,301; Miss Skinner (M.), 7,072; Mr. W. H. Wainright (M.), 6,644; Mr. D. H. Kyd (M.), 6,024.

Unsuccessful.—Mr. D. Laing (M.), 5,893.

PROGRESSIVE'S gain of one.

THE NEW BOARD.

Of the 55 members of the new Board, 30 are Progressives, including Mrs. Adams, the Labour member, 20 are Moderates of both sections, one is independent, 2 Ind. Progressives, and 2 Roman Catholics. The most noteworthy feature of the election, so far as change in the personnel of the Board is concerned, is the defeat in Lambeth of Mr. J. R. Dingle, who has for many years been the leader of the official Moderate party.

TOTALS COMPARED.

The totals polled at the last election (1894) in the various divisions, and at the present election, are compared in the following table:—

RESULTS—Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT OF JUDICATURE.—COURT OF APPEAL.—Court II.—At 11.

Before the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Chitty, and Lord Justice Vaughan Williams.

Division (Final List): Williams v. Pinckney.

Appeal from the Chancery Division (Final List): Lady Bateman v. Faber—in re Quin v. Quin.—In re Lord Magheramore v. Hogg v. Hogg. Court I.—At 11.—Before Lord Justice L. Smith, Lord Justice Rigby, and Mr. Justice Collins.

Appeal from the Queen's Bench Division (Final List): Wallis v. Brown—Sales v. Crosswell (Ind.).

Appeal from the Queen's Bench Division (Final List): Mr. Justice Williams v. Mr. Justice Williams.

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YESTERDAY'S
LAW AND POLICE.Crown Cases Reserved.
RESTAURANTS AND THEIR CUSTOMERS.

The Lord Chief Justice delivered judgment in the case of the Queen v. Jones, which raised an important question of false pretences, and was reported in "The People" on Nov. 14.—Prisoner owned a Worcester restaurant, and ordered lamb and sausages, together with 2 pints of sherry. The bill came to 4s., but on being presented prisoner said he had only a 1d. in his pocket. He was charged on 2 counts: (1) Obtaining goods by false pretences, and (2) obtaining credit by fraud.—Their lordships held that the conviction on the first count was bad, as all the prisoner did was to order the food and drink, no question being asked; but on the second count the conviction was right, and prisoner had been guilty of obtaining credit by false pretences, seeing that he went into a restaurant knowing that he had only 1d. in his pocket, and knowing that the ordinary custom was to pay after consumption.—The conviction was accordingly confirmed on the second count, and, as the sentence on each count is concurrent, the term of imprisonment remains unaltered.

INTIMIDATING A SEAMAN.

JUDGMENT was delivered in the case of the Queen v. Lynch and another, in which it appeared that John Lynch and Wm. Jones were tried at Penarish on June 8, intimidated one Wm. Eten with a view to prevent him from joining the *ss* *Loreto*. Eten and 2 other men signed articles on board the vessel at a lower rate of wages than enforced by the Seamen's and Firemen's Union. On coming ashore prisoners and a number of other persons who had been waiting on the dock side surrounded them, and it was proved that they were intimidated and assaulted by prisoners, who followed them. At the assizes counsel submitted that the Act did not apply to seamen. The question for the opinion of the court now was whether defendants came within the exception. Defendants were also indicted for wounding Eten with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and sentenced to 7 years' penal servitude, together with one year's imprisonment for intimidation. To this concurrently with the other sentence, but it was desired to obtain an authentic decision as to the law.—The court now held that the conviction should stand, as on no ground whatever could the Exemption Clause apply to seamen.

Queen's Bench Division.

PICTURE DEALING CASE.

Justice Bruce delivered judgment in the case of Leigh v. Lister, in which plaintiff, Mr. T. Leigh, claimed an injunction against defendant, Mr. D. Lister, picture dealer, to restrain him from parting with an oil-painting entitled "The Landing of the Prince of Orange." Defendant pleaded that he purchased the picture in the ordinary course of trade. Plaintiff said he entrusted the picture to a Mr. Girling to sell to a customer, and that he had not been able to get it back, notwithstanding repeated applications. The picture was worth about £100. Mr. M. T. Girling, picture dealer, Plaintiff said that the picture was sold to him by defendant for £20 in cash, and pictures to the value of £20.—Mr. Lister, the defendant, said Girling was an agent who went about selling pictures, and when he bought "The Landing of the Prince of Orange" from him he had no suspicions that Girling was not entitled to sell.—His lordship gave judgment for defendant with costs, the injunction obtained by plaintiff being before the action would be dissolved, and he awarded defendant 2d as damages.

Admiralty Division.

HEAVY SALVAGE CLAIM.

The owners, masters, and crew of the Hamburg steamer *Hermes* and *Neva*, and of the steam tugs *Hercules* and *Nelie* claimed salvage renumeration for services rendered to the *Glen Liner* Glengyle in August last on an occasion when she had been in collision with the steamer *Coronet*. The Glengyle's injuries were so severe that she was disabled, and her crew ultimately had to leave the ship to seek assistance, and eventually succeeded in reaching her in Gibraltar Bay. The total value of the property saved was estimated at £76,000.—Mr. Justice Barnes, who was assisted by Trinity Masters, reserved judgment.

SALVAGE AWARD.

The owners, master, and crew of the Cardiff steamer *Emily* claimed salvage renumeration for services rendered off Ushant in July last to the Sunderland steamer *Universal*, which had sustained serious injuries as the result of a collision with the French steamer *Cambridge*. The *Emily* towed the *Universal* into Falmouth Harbour. The total value of the property saved was about £5,000, and out of this sum his lordship awarded £400, captain, £75, and crew, £145.—Judgment accordingly.

Divorce Court.

BEFORE THE PRESIDENT.

A RESPONDENT'S ADMISSION.

TAYLOR v. TAYLOR.—Wife's petition. Ground, the alleged cruelty and adultery of her husband, Mr. Paul Taylor, jun., formerly a carpet manufacturer and latterly engaged in business at Birmingham. He denied the charge.—Mr. Newson Crane appeared for petitioner, and Mr. McCordis for respondent.—The parties were married in 1880, and afterwards lived at Walsall. Differences arose between them, and it was stated, to respondent neglecting his business, which was afterwards sold. Subsequently he had a biocyle agency, and it was alleged that there he was visited by women, one of whom was a barmaid. With regard to the charge of cruelty, evidence was given of violence on the part of the husband to his wife. On one occasion he took her violently by the wrists and twisted them, in addition to which she suffered a contusion. Evidence was given as to the visits of a young woman, described as short, with light hair, to Mr. Taylor, and that on one occasion she was seen sitting on his knee, but that nothing further had been observed to pass.

FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mrs. Parsons, formerly a barmaid, was called. She said she knew Mr. Taylor as a customer. On one occasion she called on him in company with Mrs. Griffiths, but she denied that she was there for an immoral purpose. No familiarity had ever taken place between them. On one occasion she accidentally met Mr. Taylor, and Mrs. Taylor followed her and called her a bad woman, stating that the clothes she was wearing were poor for Mr. Taylor.—Respondent was called, and denied that he ever had his arm round the waist of the last witness. He was in the lace trade, and it was stated, to respondent neglecting his business, which was afterwards sold. He gave an emphatic denial to the charge of adultery. It was not true that he had been guilty of cruelty towards his wife. On one occasion she struck him. He had always been willing to take her back.—In cross-examination, after some hesitation, witness admitted that since his wife left him he had committed adultery, but not with Mrs. Parsons.—Replies to his lordship, counsel for respondent said

that he could not resist a charge of adultery.—His lordship came to the conclusion that adultery was proved with a woman unknown, and not with Mrs. Parsons. As to the cruelty, he found that it was not established. He granted the wife a judicial separation, with costs, and the custody of the children.

Central Criminal Court.

(Before the Common Sergeant.)

A MURDEROUS GANG.

Thomas Young, 19, labourer, was indicted for assaulting Charles Geo. Madley, and also for feloniously wounding P.C. Collins, 31, G. in the execution of his duty, with intent to murder.—Mr. A. Gill, who prosecuted, said the case disclosed a grave state of affairs in Clerkenwell. Gangs of youths were in the habit of parading the streets armed with various weapons, and a sort of warfare went on between them and gangs raiding from other quarters. When not engaged with a rival gang, they adopted the course of instilling and striking with their weapons—knives and unprotected pass-by-ways. Their weapons included revolvers, knives, sticks, &c. On the evening of Oct. 3, a respectable young man named Madley, was standing outside Sadlers Wells Theatre, when, prisoner, under the pretence that he had assaulted him a sot, commenced to violently assault him, without the slightest provocation. Once or twice the gang looked on. Ultimately P.C. Collins came on the scene, and when he attempted to arrest Young a violent struggle ensued, in the course of which the constable was stabbed several times about the head with a dagger by prisoner. An attempt was made also to stab Madley. When the injured constable arrived at the station he was exhausted and covered with blood. For 3 days he lay between life and death. Young had 2 other companions, named Tool and Small, who, it was alleged, took part in the outrage, were arrested. Young struggled all the way to the station, where he laughed at the sufferings of the injured constable, and expressed regret that he had not been able to "jib" all the other officers. The jury found prisoner guilty of wounding with intent. Thomas Tool and Michael Small, labourers, were convicted of assaulting Madley.—It was proved that Young had a bad character, a d was a dangerous man.—Young was sent to prison for 6 years; Small 12 months' and Tool 9 months' hard labour.

"BUCKET-SHOP" CASE.

Herbert Krahn, 35; Arthur Henry Alford, 26; and Henry Benjamin Reekie, on bail, were indicted for obtaining money, by false pretences, and for assault. Krahn pleaded guilty, and Alford pleaded guilty to conspiracy only. The case arose out of bucket-shop businesses.—The jury found Reekie guilty. The sentences on Krahn and Alford were postponed until next sessions.—The Common Sergeant said that Reekie had no doubt played only a minor part in a gigantic conspiracy, and sentenced him to 12 months' hard labour.

Middlesex County Sessions.

(Before Mr. R. M. Littler, C.B., Q.C.).

A VICTIM OF MONEY-LENDERS.

Edward French, 37, laundryman, was brought out for sentence for embezzling £100. Mr. M. T. Girling, picture dealer, Plaintiff said that the picture was sold to him by defendant for £20 in cash, and pictures to the value of £20.—Mr. Lister, the defendant, said Girling was an agent who went about selling pictures, and when he bought "The Landing of the Prince of Orange" from him he had no suspicions that Girling was not entitled to sell.—His lordship gave judgment for defendant with costs, the injunction obtained by plaintiff being before the action would be dissolved, and he awarded defendant 2d as damages.

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Justice Bruce delivered judgment in the case of Leigh v. Lister, in which plaintiff, Mr. T. Leigh, claimed an injunction against defendant, Mr. D. Lister, picture dealer, to restrain him from parting with an oil-painting entitled "The Landing of the Prince of Orange." Defendant pleaded that he purchased the picture in the ordinary course of trade. Plaintiff said he entrusted the picture to a Mr. Girling to sell to a customer, and that he had not been able to get it back, notwithstanding repeated applications. The picture was worth about £100. Mr. M. T. Girling, picture dealer, Plaintiff said that the picture was sold to him by defendant for £20 in cash, and pictures to the value of £20.—Mr. Lister, the defendant, said Girling was an agent who went about selling pictures, and when he bought "The Landing of the Prince of Orange" from him he had no suspicions that Girling was not entitled to sell.—His lordship gave judgment for defendant with costs, the injunction obtained by plaintiff being before the action would be dissolved, and he awarded defendant 2d as damages.

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THE GREAT FIRE.

OPENING OF A FUND AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

This week the clearing away of the ruins of the great fire at the back of Aldersgate-st. has been in progress throughout the week, but even now it is impossible to more than roughly estimate the damage, which is set down at somewhere near £2,000,000 sterling. Even the official report is little more than a list of warehouses and owners, the words "insurance unknown" being generally added. After the first excitement, when the actual flames had been subdued, and only heaps of smouldering rubbish left, the scene around the fire was an extraordinary one. Some thousands of people, principally women and young girls, hung about the destroyed warehouses in the hope of finding their employers to learn what was being done and where to get their wages. The tired, worn-out constables could not assist, and the distress among the women was painful. In numbers of cases their wages were very small, but to have to go away on the Saturday penniless, without a prospect of work for perhaps weeks, kept starvation to some. A great loss, apart from the employers' losses, has been sustained by the workpeople themselves. Going to dinner with only a hat or bonnet, and in the poorer classes not even that, they lost in the fire their other garments and little valuables. The difficulty on the part of the heads of the firms affected is

TO GET AT THEIR HANDS.

Books are destroyed, so that the addresses of the workpeople are unknown and how to communicate the difficulty. Many of the big firms, such as Messrs. Foster, Porter and Co., Rylands and Sons; J. and H. Morris, in Wood-st., whose premises were the scene of the great Wood-st. conflagration, threw open their premises for employers to communicate with their hands, but unfortunately many of the hands were unaware of this great consideration, and slowly hundreds departed to their homes without their money. Around the destroyed area, premises which were for sale or to let are being anxiously bought up, as the greatest fears are whether the thousands of orders for the Christmas trade can be now carried out. The loss in the mantle and fur trade is the worst ever heard of, and the hurried flight from the fire left no chance for the saving of books and accounts, which were in most cases lying in the offices on the desks, and not in the safes, where a hope might have been still held that they were safe.

CLEARING THE RUINS.

Considerable progress has now been made by the fire brigade in extinguishing the burning debris in Hamsell-st., Jewin-cres., and the other thoroughfares involved in the great fire. Of course, the police are still in charge of the large area affected by the outbreak, and are likely to be for another week or even a fortnight, the condition of many of the buildings still left standing being regarded as far too dangerous for the public to be allowed to approach within a short distance of the fire. Notwithstanding this fact, large crowds daily visit the scene of the fire, although very little is to be seen outside the police cordon. A number of men have been set to work to clear away much of the fallen ruins. A firm of builders who were entrusted with the task had a number of carts on the scene and a large quantity of the brick and stone work was taken away. As the materials were carted away the firemen were able to reach places which had been before inaccessible. Workmen were also engaged in restoring, wherever possible, the connections of the telephone and telegraph wires, while others entered upon the task of hoarding up the entrances to some of the streets affected by the outbreak.

LORD MAYOR'S FUND.

The Lord Mayor's Fund, opened this week for the workpeople, amounts to over £3,400. Among the donors are the Corporation of the City of London, who gave £210; Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, £110; Messrs. Wharfe and Co., £100; the London and County Bank (Aldersgate-st. branch), £105; Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., M.P., £25; the Lord Mayor, £21; and Ald. Sir R. Hanson, M.P., £10 10s.

BAILEY DIVORCE CASE.

TWO SERVANTS CHARGED AT BOW-ST. WITH PREGNANCY.

Two young women, who were arrested on a charge of perjury in the case of Bailey v. Bailey and Others, heard in the Divorce Court last week, were brought up at Bow-st., before Sir J. Vaughan. Their names were given as Emily Brown and Alice Hillier. Both were engaged formerly as servants in the employ of Dr. Baileys, and their evidence in the High Court went to show that Dr. Bailey had been guilty of improper conduct with Mrs. Dade. Their evidence, however, was rejected by the jury. At Bow-st. Mr. Dade prosecuted, while prisoner Brown was represented by Mr. de Fleury, and prisoner Hillier by Mr. Ashford. Det.-supt. Croxton stated that he went with Insp. Leach to Highbury Park, and there saw prisoner Brown, in the presence of her mistress. They

READ THE WARRANT.

to prisoner, and said that she would be taken to Bow-st. on a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury in the High Court in the Bailey divorce case. Witness explained the warrant to her at some length, in the presence of her mistress. She cried a good deal, and said, "I have told nothing but the simple truth. I helped her perjury committed, but it was on Mr. Dade's side. They made me come up and say what I know, and now this is what I got for it. If I go to prison I shall be a widow." She was taken to Bow-st., and detained. Continuing, witness said that he then spoke with Insp. Leach to Highbury Park, where the same prisoner, Alice Hillier, in the presence of her master and mistress. The warrant was read over and explained to her. She cried, and appeared to be very much distressed.

and said in reply, "I have committed no perjury whatever. Every word I said is true, and I could have said a good deal more than I did say if they had asked me." She was taken to Bow-st. Police Station, and there the 2 prisoners were charged together with perjury. In reply to the charge, Brown said, "It is a colourless charge. We have committed no perjury." "I may say," added Supt. Croxton, "that both prisoners were given excellent characters by their present employers." Sir J. Vaughan ordered a remand, and admitted both prisoners to bail in one £50 each.

THE MORNING INDIAN.

Has taste, especially in India, with other liquors. A remedy that is perfectly acceptable in form, perfectly wholesome in composition, truly beneficial in effect, and entirely free from every objectionable quality. If result 100 to consume a physician, it constitutes the gentle family laxative CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF PEPS. The genuine is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. Of chemists everywhere, 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. (Adv.)

IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

A WIFE WITH A FORTUNE.

HARTOPP AND AKEHURST. Husband's petition. Ground, wife's adultery with co-respondent.—Mr. Dean said the parties were married in 1876, both were then under age. The lady was a ward of court with a large fortune, which she inherited from her father and grandfather. At the time the marriage was apposed and the property settled. The parties lived together until 1887, when matters occurred which led to the institution of the present suit.—Mr. Edwin Hartopp said he and his wife lived happily together until he heard of the circumstances that were the cause of the present suit. He had nothing of Akehurst and the first information came to him through a person named Wells, in whose house at Eastbourne Akehurst lived. After that he (petitioner) taxed his wife. Subsequently respondent's maid made a statement in respondent's presence, and she then admitted misconduct. He was away from home on Nov. 8, 1896, at which time he and respondent resided at Eastbourne. Wells, who had originally been a bath-chair man, afterwards used to come to his (petitioner's) house to do odd jobs. Respondent

MADE A SEPARATE PETITION.

of about £4,000 per annum.—Philis Lancaster, now Taylor, said she was maid to Mrs. Hartopp. She knew that Akehurst visited Mrs. Hartopp on Nov. 9. That day she took a note to him at his lodgings in the Wellington-nd., where Wells lived. She thought there was a £5 note in the letter. Akehurst used to come to the house when Mr. Hartopp went to town. She had known him to be in the drawing-room and dining-room and study, and sometimes the door would be locked. She had taken other monies to Akehurst. Akehurst continued to visit at Mrs. Hartopp's. She did not know that Mrs. Hartopp visited Akehurst at Wells's house. She had been taxed by Mr. Hartopp and she knew both petitioners and Akehurst. At (witness's) house, Mrs. Hartopp visiting very frequently. He took particular notice of the £. He recollects a note arriving for Akehurst. He read it to (witness) and (witness) afterwards picked up the pieces and placed them together. The letter having been submitted to his lordship, he said sufficient had been proved.—Decree nisi, with costs against respondent and co-respondent.

A TEDDINGTON CASE.

O'NEAL AND FALCON.—Husband's petition. Ground, wife's adultery. Capt. Lewis Bradford O'Neal, of Teddington, was petitioner, and co-respondent was Mr. Walter Falcon, residing at Richmond, whose description did not transpire. Respondent and co-respondent are represented by counsel, but offered no defense. From the opening statement it appeared that the parties were married at St. George's, Hanover-st., on April 21, 1881, and afterwards lived happily together at Teddington until 1886. Last year when petitioner returned from the sea-side he was introduced by his wife to co-respondent, she stating that he was an old friend, and from that time they became on friendly terms. Subsequently Capt. O'Neal received an anonymous letter stating that if he stayed at home that evening he would learn something to his advantage. He showed it to respondent, who returned it.

ANOTHER ANONYMOUS LETTER.

A few days later he received another letter charging his wife with having stayed at the Canning Cross Hotel on a particular night. The name of the gentle- man who was given, but he was described as a clever, shrewd man. Respondent denied it and shortly after went on a visit to her mother, and eventually intimated to her husband that she did not intend to return, and proposed staying with her mother. Mrs. Raveney, at Hamilton-ter., Regent's Park. She went down to her husband to make some final arrangements about money. He asked her why she did not return, whereupon she exclaimed, "Why don't you divorce me?" He asked if she had been unfaithful, but she made no answer. Petitioner made inquiries and ascertained that his wife had been visiting co-respondent at his rooms at Richmond, and had gone with him alone for periods of 2 hours. Inquiries at the hotel also disclosed that a Mr. and Mrs. Fallon stayed there on the night of Feb. 28, 1897.—Petitioner was called, and in the course of his evidence said co-respondent was connected with a firm of wine merchants in Victoria-st. Evidence of the visits of respondent to co-respondent having been given, the case was adjourned for a week to enable petitioner to bring better evidence of identification.

LUNATIC'S CRIME.

SAID STORY WITH MURDER NEAR REGENT'S PARK.

GRIFFIN V. GRIFFIN AND BRADLEY.—Husband's petition. Ground, wife's adultery. Albert Henry Griffin, petitioner, was employed on his father's farm at Whitmore, Stafford. Bradley, co-respondent, was a farm labourer. Respondent denied the charge and alleged that he, which was withdrawn.—Mr. Pritchard, who appeared for petitioner, said that the marriage took place on April 18, 1886, at which time they were both under age. Respondent was still under age, but petitioner attested his majority last September. Respondent gave her husband to understand that she was illegitimate, but recently he had discovered that her parents were living, yet in this case she had appeared in her "guardian" who was no relation at all. For some time Mr. and Mrs. Griffin lived comparatively happy, but subsequently she took to staying out late at night, and on 3 occasions was away altogether. When remonstrated with she used bad language and was co-respondent in a bad light, and was supposed to be better, and was given 2 days' holiday. He returned to the asylum, and the same week, the 23rd of last month, he was allowed to come out for 2 days. After that he asked for an extension of leave, which was granted. He was to return on Oct. 27. On that morning she was informed that deceased had received some injuries.—In answer to the coroner, witness said that the husband and deceased always lived on very good terms. Deceased was taken to the London Temperance Hospital, where he died.

IN THE ASYLUM.

—Jane Barber, of Clarence Gardens, Regent's Park, deposed that deceased, her sister, had been married 14 years, and had 3 children. Four or 5 months ago the husband, who got into a depressed state, was certified to be of unsound mind, and was sent to Holloway House Lunatic Asylum, where he was for 4 months. Six weeks ago he was supposed to be better, and was given 2 days' holiday. He returned to the asylum, and the same week, the 23rd of last month, he was allowed to come out for 2 days. After that he asked for an extension of leave, which was granted. He was to return on Oct. 27. On that morning she was informed that deceased had received some injuries.—In answer to the coroner, witness said that the husband and deceased always lived on very good terms. Deceased was taken to the London Temperance Hospital, where he died.

RELEASE HER HANDS.

—George Hartop, barman, living in Albany-st., stated that on Oct. 26 he was asked to go in deceased's apartment. He went down into the kitchen, and saw deceased on a chair, whilst the husband was standing by her side, asking her to kiss him. Claret turned round and, seeing him, said, "I have done it. Help me." Witness said, "I have done it, who was moaning with pain, and was incoherent. He went for a doctor. —P.C. Pashfield deposed that he found deceased seated on a chair quite insensible, blood flowing from his mouth. Claret said, "I wound in the head." Claret said, "I did it with a tool."—After hearing other evidence, the jury returned the verdict of wilful murder against the husband, and added a rider recommending that the Home Secretary should have caused medically examined as to his state of mind.

ON ONE OCCASION OR TWO.

—Thomas Buckley, a waggoner, gave corroborative evidence.—In cross-examination he said he did not hear Mrs. Griffin knock out. He did not see Bradley knock out. From there they watched the husband and co-respondent. After that witness told his wife that he could not live with her any longer. On May 4 last he told co-respondent to him and asked him to forgive her.—Petitioner, in cross-examination, said that both Buckley and co-respondent were still working on his father's farm.—Mr. Pritchard said he had intended to call both of them as witnesses for his petitioner.—Cross-examination continued: He had not had any presents or promised him anything. His wife had supplied him for maintenance. —Thomas Buckley, a waggoner, gave corroborative evidence.—In cross-examination he said he did not hear Mrs. Griffin knock out. He did not see Bradley knock out. From there they watched the husband and co-respondent. After that witness told his wife that he could not live with her any longer. On May 4 last he told co-respondent to him and asked him to forgive her.—Petitioner, in cross-examination, said that both Buckley and co-respondent were still working on his father's farm.—Mr. Pritchard said he had intended to call both of them as witnesses for his petitioner.—Cross-examination continued: He had not had any presents or promised him anything. His wife had supplied him for maintenance.

NOTTINGHAM.

—Thomas Griffin, a greengrocer, was fined £20 for selling intoxicating liquor without a license. At South Shields, Edward Hunter, greengrocer, was fined £20 for selling intoxicating liquor without a license. Mr. Griffin down or put his hand over her mouth.—Cross-examined: He was still in,

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1897.

THE GREAT FIRE.

OPENING OF A FUND AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

A WIFE WITH A FORTUNE.

HARTOPP AND AKEHURST.—Husband's petition. Ground, wife's adultery with co-respondent.—Mr. Dean said the parties were married in 1876, both were then under age. The lady was a ward of court with a large fortune, which she inherited from her father and grandfather. At the time the marriage was apposed and the property settled. The parties lived together until 1887, when matters occurred which led to the institution of the present suit.—Mr. Edwin Hartopp said he and his wife lived happily together until he heard of the circumstances that were the cause of the present suit. He had nothing of Akehurst and the first information came to him through a person named Wells, in whose house at Eastbourne Akehurst lived. After that he (petitioner) taxed his wife. Subsequently respondent's maid made a statement in respondent's presence, and she then admitted misconduct. He was away from home on Nov. 8, 1896, at which time he and respondent resided at Eastbourne. Wells, who had originally been a bath-chair man, afterwards used to come to his (petitioner's) house to do odd jobs. Respondent

DUPLING A NURSE.

FURTHER STORIES OF ALLEGED HEARTLESS ROBBERIES.

Mr. Bennett renewed at Marylebone the investigation of the charge of heartless robbery by means of a trick, brought against Edward Roberts Brooks, alias Percy Ellis, alias Lister, aged 25, of no occupation, giving an address in King William-st., Greenwich. Two cases have already been inquired into, the property involved amounting to £235, and belonging to Charles Bailey, baker and confectioner, of Cardiff, and Miss May Travers, a trained nurse, residing at Great Marylebone-st., respectively. Mr. Williamson now prosecuted for the Taverne. Miss Helen Hodges, a nurse, deposed that on Sept. 1, a prisoner drove up to her house in a pair-horse brougham, and brought a letter from the Nurses' Corporation, New Caven-dish-st. He said he wanted her to go with him at once to Clapham to attend his sister, who had met with a serious injury by being thrown from a horse. She immediately packed her trunk, and with his consent it was put on top of the brougham. They then entered the brougham, and were driven off. But they had not got far when he asked if she had any objection to the trunk being sent by train, as it would

THE LAST OF THE BARONS. ALLEGED RAILWAY OUTRAGE.

THE SUDDEN DEATH OF BARON POLLOCK AT REMARKABLE STORY OF THE UNDERGROUND.

Baron Sir Charles Pollock, the last surviving Baron of the Exchequer, was charged at Westminster with seriously assaulting Ada Benette, a young woman, on the Underground Railway, between Sloane-st. and Victoria.—Mr. Hayes, solicitor, said that in consequence of the serious character of the allegations made by prosecutrix, the railway authorities had instructed him to prosecute, and see that all the facts were placed before the court.—Prosecutrix, who gave an address at Dieppe-st., W. Kensington, and whose head was bandaged, said that on Saturday afternoon she made the acquaintance of prisoner at Victoria Station, and had had refreshments with him at the refreshment-bar. They made arrangements to travel together in a first-class compartment to Earl's Court, but they only proceeded as far as Gloucester. There they changed and crossed over to travel back to Victoria. After leaving South Kensington, prisoner demanded the return of some money which he had given to her, and threatened that he would throw her out of the carriage. There was no one else in the compartment at this time. Twice the prisoner

OPENED THE CARTRIDGE BOX.

PUTNEY.

TOM POTTER.

ACTON.

TOM POTTER.

A LITTLE LIST OF LITTLE ILLS CURED BY

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TORPID LIVER Positively Cured by these Little

Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dys-

pepsia, Indigestion, and Too Heavy Eating. A

Perfect Remedy for Distress, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue,

Pains in the Side and Back. They Regulate

the Bowels and Prevent Constipation and

Piles. The smallest and easiest to take,

and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle

action please all who use them. Established

1864. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated, Aman-

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Chemist. But be sure they ARE Carter's.

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HAVE YOU A BAD LEG?

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG?

WITH wounds that discharge or ulcerate, per-

haps surrounded with inflammation and

swelling, that when you touch them they

hurt you?—or the inflammation is so great

that you are unable to bear it?—or the

swelling is so great that you may

want to have it removed, or there may be

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